

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIX

ATLANTA GA., THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 29, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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in Spring
ner Attire
Dressers—
& Children
DS.



MIGHTY WALL OF WATER HITS GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Hundreds of Homes Destroyed and
Scores of Persons Drowned
in the Great Flood Wave.

DAMAGE PASSES \$1,000,000

It is Nothing Compared to the Suffering
of the Unfortunate Who Were
Whirled from Firesides.

TREES FAVORITE RESTING PLACES

It is Estimated That the Loss of Life
Will Reach at Least One Hundred—Great Storm Strikes
El Reno and Does
Heavy Dam-
age.

Cuthre, Okl., April 28.—For miles to-night the Canadian valley is a dreary waste.

At sunrise this morning a mighty wall of water from six to eight feet high, and a mile wide broke upon West Guthrie without warning, crushing houses, sweeping away property and drowning people by the score.

Every movable thing was swept before the wave, which passed on into the valley with irresistible force, wreaking terrible destruction to life and property wherever it reared.

Dozens of human lives are known to have been sacrificed; how many may not be ascertained for weeks. Hundreds of houses were wrecked; for miles farms were completely ruined, bridges and tracks were washed out and railroad traffic in every direction is at a standstill. The efforts of rescuing parties have in many cases proved in vain. Many people floated down stream before they could be reached and their fate is unknown; others will pass the night in trees in midstream or perched on house tops.

The property loss is placed at something near \$1,000,000. Business has been suspended all day in Guthrie. As thorough an organization for relief as is possible has been made, but all aid has been necessarily retarded by the confused condition of things. It will be impossible to explore the houses until the water subsides, as many of them are submerged. As darkness gathered many overturned houses could be seen far out into the flood, but it could not be learned whether their occupants had escaped.

The river is thirty feet above its ordinary level. A heavy rain began falling this afternoon. A threatening bank of clouds came up from the northeast and many persons fled to their tornado cellars fearing that another disaster was upon them. Luckily, however, the damage was slight.

The Cottonwood river, a small stream that winds between steep banks in West Guthrie, was bank full from a heavy rain yesterday and last night.

About 6 o'clock waters from a cloud burst above added to those already nearly up to the level of the high banks and the flood was sweeping through West Guthrie, a section populated mostly by colored people.

Water Came in Great Waves.

Persons who saw the first wall of water said that it was about eighteen feet high, spreading entirely across the valley. There was no water in front of it save that in the river's channels.

The first wave was followed by others in quick succession, until the whole settled into a bank of water from six to eight feet high. Many had already begun carrying their household goods to places of safety, but few had made more than one trip when they were forced to flee for their lives before a raging, resistless torrent.

The main supply pipe of the waterworks system burst where it crossed the Cottonwood in the southern part of the city and all the water in the reservoir poured into the river. The houses and barns began to drift down stream, each freighted with one or more human beings; boats or rafts shot out here and there from the shore and desperate efforts were made to rescue the people. Improvised rafts were quickly thrown together and started out into the main stream. Half a dozen rescuers were drowned, even before those they had tried to save had been reached. George Platt, the business manager of The Guthrie Leader, and George Willis, a merchant tailor, swam the river and secured a boat, by which a number of persons were saved.

People Perished by Scores.

A negro woman with a babe in her arms tried to steady herself in a tree top. She

grew weak and the baby slipped into the water and was drowned. She was finally rescued and said her family of six had been lost.

A woman wading from home, with her baby on her head was seen to go under, and a man swimming the channel to reach four women and a baby in a tree was carried down stream. Two women and a child were carried away on a bridge further down stream, and a man and two women, in plain sight of shore, were on a house roof when it went to pieces. They all perished.

An old negro woman was seen clinging to a house top. The building was soon turned over and she was drowned.

Three men, Walter Olds, John Vanbusen and Eugene Gill, sought to rescue an old man from a tree. Their raft struck an overhanging tree and they barely saved themselves by clambering into another tree. They were finally rescued on a rope sent to them by means of a shot gun and cord.

Two men secured a small stern-wheel pleasure boat and started to the scene of a half-dozen men and women lodged in a tree. The persons were rescued amid the cheers of the spectators. The cable holding the craft finally broke and it was car-

DEBOE SUCCEEDS SEN. BLACKBURN

Republicans Succeed in Electing Their
Man as Senator.

END OF THE LONG STRUGGLE

Wild Scenes When the Vote Reached
the Safe Mark.

MOST GOLD DEMOCRATS VOTED FOR MARTIN

One or Two of Them Supported Deboe.
How the Election Affects the
United States Senate.

Frankfort, Ky., April 28.—Governor Bradly has written out the certificate of election for Hon. William J. Deboe, of

AFTER AN EX-STATE TREASURER
Charged with the Embezzlement of
Over \$200,000.

Omaha, Neb., April 28.—Sheriff McDonald left at noon for Lincoln to arrest J. S. Hartley, ex-state treasurer, on a charge of embezzling \$200,000.

WILL SAIL FIRST WEEK IN MAY

American Members of Proposed Bi-
metalllic Conference.

Washington, April 28.—The members of the proposed international bimetallic conference recently appointed by the president on behalf of the United States, expect to sail from New York on the 8th of May. They will go direct to London, but after a brief stay probably will proceed to Paris.

BELIEGION STOPS A MARRIAGE

Catholic Groom and Protestant Bride
Could Not Agree.

Savannah, Ga., April 28.—(Special)—Miss Daisy Crosby and Mr. G. Soles were to have been married tonight, but the Catholic faith interfered and the wedding did not come off.

Mr. Soles is a Catholic and Miss Crosby a Methodist. He first agreed to be married by a Protestant minister, but his people persuaded him to refuse.

Then Miss Crosby refused to be married by a priest, so the wedding has been postponed indefinitely.

Both are well known in Savannah.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN ISABELLA.

J. H. Westberry Dangerously Wound-
ed by E. A. Nesbit.

Isabella, Ga., April 28.—(Special)—E. A. Nesbit shot and dangerously wounded J. H. Westberry here this morning. The trouble grew out of a business transaction between Mr. Westberry and Mrs. Nesbit. It is alleged by Mr. Nesbit that Mr. Westberry wrote his wife an insulting note about a business matter and Mr. Westberry says nothing in the note was insulting. Nesbit and Westberry met on the street this morning and engaged in a fight, during which Nesbit shot Westberry. Both belong to prominent Georgia families. The chances seem about even for Mr. Westberry's recovery.

HOWLAND LOSSES ARE HEAVY.

Total Indebtedness Over Two and a
Half Millions.

New Bedford, Mass., April 28.—The first definite information of the losses of the three Howland corporations with figures as the basis was confirmed in a letter to the creditors, which was just issued.

From this letter it appears that the total indebtedness will reach possibly \$2,500,000, although it may fall slightly below this figure.

By the last certificate of the corporations, filed December 24, 1896, the capital of the Howland mills was \$1,000,000; of the Hotch Spinning corporation \$200,000 and of the New Bedford Manufacturing Company \$300,000, giving a combined capital of \$1,500,000.

It thus appears as if the indebtedness shall exceed this amount by \$300,000, as the letter to creditors intimates, the total will reach \$2,500,000.

GASKINS DIES BY STRYCHINE.

He Has Been Married Only a Few
Days.

Douglas, Ga., April 28.—(Special)—A messenger came in this morning hastily for Mr. D. Gaskins, clerk of the superior court, to go at once to Pickens, about twenty miles distant, as his brother, E. L. Gaskins, a young merchant at that place, was dead as the result of taking, yesterday evening, strychnine with suicidal intent.

No details have yet reached here, but it is supposed that the terrible deed was the result of temporary dementia brought on by excessive drinking, to which Mr. Gaskins was unfortunately addicted. The family of the young man is one of the largest and most influential in the county and his rash and violent act brings great sadness to many hearts.

The sad affair is rendered more dramatic in consequence of his marriage only a few days ago under peculiar circumstances. He had been visiting for some time a very pretty and interesting girl scarcely fourteen years of age. The young lady became attached to him and resolved to marry him against the opposition of her mother and friends, who were afraid of the young man's habits. Eluding the vigilance of guards, they got together and were married. Since then they have made their home with Mrs. Peterson, the young lady's mother.

DELEGATES TO POSTAL CONGRESS

Incoming Steamers Are Bringing For-
eign Representatives.

Washington, April 28.—Captain Brooks, the superintendent of foreign mails, is in New York to meet the delegations to the postal congress who come on the steamers. He would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats, and to the gold democrats.

The only one Yerkes has, Sen. Sam Roberts had come back and was working hard to keep all in line. No such crowd as that which gathered before the joint session was ever seen in the old senate before.

All the representatives in the senate except Labor answered present. So did all the gold democrats, except Park Smith. The gold democrats in the house also answered, present with but one exception. There were no missing republican in the house.

The mail was opened and the ballot box was ordered the roll call for the ballot.

The gold democrats voted for Martin with few exceptions. There were 125 present and sixty-eight would elect. There was applause when Lieberth voted for the nominee. Norrell also voted for Deboe. Yerkes the single delegate from the South.

Mr. Jones, the new commissioner of Indian affairs, is acquainting himself with the duties of the office and is ready to take active charge upon confirmation.

LINN SAYS HE'S THE FIREBUG.

Implicates Several Others in the Burn-
ing of Portsmouth.

Norfolk, Va., April 28.—Ballooning for United States senator Daniel M. Browning was relinquished this afternoon by his son, who has formed a partnership with ex-Congressman Forman, now commissioner of internal revenue. Judge Browning has been at the head of the Indian office for over four years.

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ing of Portsmouth.

Norfolk, Va., April 28.—Frank Linn, one

PRESENTED ARMS WHILE HE SHAVED

Governor Atkinson Is Forced To Be
Intensely Military.

BAYONETS AT A BARBER SHOP

Armed Escort Attended Him While
the Razor Was at Work.

RAVE AUGUSTANS THRUST HONORS ON HIM

Had the Governor Marching Backward
and Forward All Day with Great
Punctilio and Formality.

BANQUET TO SENATOR CLAY.

Citizens of Cobb County Happy To See
Their Fellow Citizen.

Augusta, Ga., April 28.—(Special)—The friends of Hon. A. S. Clay tendered him an elegant banquet last evening at the hospitable home of Mr. D. N. Anderson.

Mr. Clay came home from Washington

of Sixth Georgia regiment, and officers of the battalion; confederate survivors, Sacred Heart cadets, Signal corps, Clinch Rifles, Oglethorpe Infantry, German Guards, Washington Rifles, of Sandersville; Irvin Guards of Washington; Burke Light Infantry of Waycross; Richmond Hussars, Edgefield, S. C. Hussars; Sweetwater, S. C. Light Dragoons.

Broad street, with its miles of asphalt 175 feet wide makes an unrivaled street for a military parade and the troops marched and counter marched for an hour or so, while the sidewalks and windows all along the street were filled with spectators.

Tonight at his residence, C. Henry Cohen, Esq., dined the governor and staff and there were more toasts and responses. Governor Atkinson and staff returned to Atlanta tonight. Bicycle races and parades of decorated bicycles are the special feature tomorrow afternoon.

M. Hanotaux Suggests to Turk- ish Ambassador That the Sul- tan Offer Greece Peace.

Must KEEP BACK THE TROOPS

Or the French Government Will Come
Forward as a Defender of the
Christian Cause.

CRISIS STILL CONTINUES IN GREECE

Everything Will Remain Unchanged
Until the Ministerial Changes
Are All Disposed Of—Ed.
hem Pasha Is Now on
His Way To Oc-
cupy Volo.

LONDON, April 28.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Paris says that M. Hanotaux, the French foreign minister, had a five hours' interview today with the Turkish ambassador.

It is understood that the subject under discussion was the terms upon which the powers are to base their intervention between Greece and Turkey.

The Daily News' correspondent at Paris says that M. Hanotaux in the course of the conference urged the Turkish ambassador to advise the sultan to hold out the olive branch to Greece, adding that if Turkish troops went further France would be compelled to come forward as the defender of the Christian cause.

No Quorum Was Present.

ATHENS, April 28.—Midnight—the legislative assembly met again this evening, ninety-five deputies being present.

As a senate quorum is 104, another adjournment was necessary. The adjournment was followed by considerable excitement and cries of disapproval from the galleries. The scene was awaited with the greatest anxiety.

A dense crowd gathered in the vicinity of the chamber to get the first news of such action as might be taken. There was, however, no disorder. Many of the ministerial deputies declare that they will vote against the government on the question of the conference late last night. It was rumored that the Greeks are still fighting in front of Pentepigadia.

The opposition leaders issued an address to the public this morning asking that order be maintained.

It had a calming effect upon the people.

Edhem Pasha Is Headed for Volo.

London, April 28.—Matters at Athens are likely to remain unchanged until the ministerial crisis is settled, when overtures from the powers to intervene are expected.

The sultan is said to be willing to listen to terms. The downfall of the Deliyannis cabinet is taken for granted, though it has not actually occurred. M. Dalli, who is likely to succeed Deliyannis, was equally keen for war. Little or nothing seems to be known at Athens or is reported here as to the movements of the Greek fleet.

The only news of actual fighting in progress this afternoon comes from Velestino, which commands the road to Volo. Probably this indicates an intention of the Turks to march southward.

It is said that Edhem Pasha has sent a white flag to Volo with the assurance that the Turkish troops will inflict no damage upon the city or citizens. There seems little doubt, therefore, that he intends to occupy Volo.

The Greek forces now extend in a fourteen-mile line from Pharsala to Volo. Pharsala commands the Turks pass and the road leading to Athens by way of Larissa.

Campaign in Epirus.

London, April 28.—A London correspondent alleges that on Thursday last the Greek soldiers, being in a famishing condition, broke into the stores in search of provisions.

When the Turks hastily retreated before Arts, it appears, the Greeks had a magnificent opportunity, which they threw away. The correspondent adds that the Greeks to doubt might have covered the ground lost and that such mistakes made an unfavorable impression.

The dispatch further adds:

"A melancholy incident occurred yesterday. A countryman brought news that the Turks were approaching while the Greeks were retreating from Philippiada. Philipliada commands the road to the town on the right of way."

Continued on Second Page.

WARREN WILLIAMS IS ACQUITTED

Scenes in Ware County Courtroom When the Verdict was Rendered.

HATS WERE THROWN IN THE AIR

Handkerchiefs Waved and Great Expressions of Joy.

WILLIAMS RIDES THROUGH THE STREETS

People of Waycross Congratulate Him on His Release—Jury Out About an Hour and a Half.

Waycross, Ga., April 28.—(Special)—Warren Haford Williams, manager of the Southern hotel, this afternoon at 5 o'clock was acquitted. The jury was out about ninety minutes. When the verdict was read, the friends of Mr. Williams flocked around him and congratulated him. Mr. Williams and his father embraced each other in a most affectionate manner. The hands of the jury were quickly sought by Williams and he thanked them for the verdict.

Pandemonium reigned in the court room for about two minutes. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved in the air by scores of friends and there were shouts of joy from many throats. The scene was one of joy and gladness. Mr. Williams and his father walked to the hotel and were followed by a throng of friends.

At 5:30 o'clock Mr. Williams and his father and Judge M. L. Marshon, one of his counsel, took a carriage ride. Hundreds of persons during the evening called and tendered congratulations. The hotel help were rejoiced and showered congratulations upon their employer.

Mr. Williams was defended in his trial by Messrs. Toomer & Reynolds, Hon. L. A. Wilson and Judge M. L. Marshon. The prosecution was represented by Colonel John C. McDonald, Congressman W. G. Brantley and Solicitor General Bennett.

The jury was composed of the following gentlemen: Arthur Gillis, J. W. S. Hardy, E. M. Cason, Randal Jordan, William N. McQuaig, Ben Collins, F. A. Morton, W. A. French, M. D. Blackshear, B. F. Bryant, L. M. Blackshear, B. F. Bryant, Green H. Roberts and D. A. White.

Mr. Williams's bondsmen were J. W. Williams of Hartwell; Hon. Lemuel Johnston, J. C. Humphreys, C. E. Murphy and W. W. McCulley of Waycross.

In submitting the case to the jury Judge Sweat was fair and comprehensive and occupied over an hour.

The story of the case briefly told is as follows: Warren Haford Williams on the morning of December 31st last, killed C. W. Wilson in the hallway or office of the Southern hotel. His pie was self-defense. Mr. Williams had only been in Waycross about two months when the tragedy occurred and still his gentlemanly conduct won him numerous friends who comforted him during his trouble.

Hundreds of prominent persons in north Georgia, who were Mr. Williams's friends, wrote him letters and sent him telegrams of sympathy and comfort and hope. Mr. Williams will continue his management of the Southern hotel.

WILL ORGANIZE ANOTHER CLUB.

Original Republicans Will Go Off to Themselves.

Columbus, Ga., April 28.—(Special)—An other republican club is to be organized in Columbus, to be composed of the original republicans who have left the party of the woods. It is to be separate and distinct from the Muscogee County Republican Protection Club, organized after the national election. The Protection Club is regarded as a jealous eye by the rank and file of the republicans who say that the organization was made for the sake of spoils only. The Protection Club denies this charge.

PRESS CLUBS MEET IN NEW YORK

International League To Hold Convention June 1st

New York, April 28.—The International League of Press Clubs will hold a convention in the rooms of the New York Press Club, beginning June 1st.

There will be a business meeting every morning, after which the members of the convention and their wives will be given an outing.

TWO MORE AMERICANS JAILED.

Washington, April 28.—Consul General Lee has reported to the state department the arrest of two naturalized citizens in Cuba recently, in whose behalf he had interceded himself.



Sick people grow tired of taking medicines which barely keep them alive; they want something to put them on their feet well and strong again; heart and lungs are failing; the grippe death and cholera all the "scare" out of him.

A medicine that goes right down to the very roots of life in the blood and builds up a new constitution from the lowest foundations like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the greatest medical scientific cure for disease. This remarkable "Discovery" produces a rapid increase of the life-giving red corpuscles in the blood, which quickly clear out poisonous elements, stand ready to defend and build up new tissue in the vital parts.

By this deep and searching revitalizing process obstinate blood diseases, throat and bronchial affections and even advanced stages of consumption are arrested and permanently cured. The "Discovery" is a healthy muscular flesh, without adding a particle of fatty fat like so many "emulsions." It fills out sunken frames and faces, gives color, nerve force and action.

Colonel Peyton, who was known as the "father of centennials," died at his residence here today. Jesse Enlowes Peyton was born in Mayville, Ky., in 1815. In about 1842 he came to Philadelphia and entered the wholesale dry goods business. He brought with him his wife, Anna, and son, Dr. Henry Clay and other prominent Kentuckians, who say that the organization was made for the sake of spoils only. The Protection Club denies this charge.

PEIRCE'S RELATIVES TELEGRAPHED.

Remains of Lieutenant Allen in an Undertaking Establishment.

New York, April 28.—The remains of Lieutenant George Allen Calhoun, of the United States army, who fell dead in West Thirty-third street, were delivered at an undertaking establishment at the request of an uncle of the deceased, Howard M. B. Giles, of East Orange, N. J.

Mr. Giles said today that no disposition will be made of the remains until he received a reply to a telegram that he had sent to David R. and Josephine Calhoun, brother and sister of the deceased, who are in California.

BLODGETT'S FIGHT ON TREADWELL

Tom Claims That Alpharetta's Postmaster Is a Non-Resident.

WANTS A CHANGE IN OFFICE

Georgia Colored Contingent Still After the Positions.

TRYING TO LAND BELCHER AND BEASLEY

Election of Deboos as Senator from Kentucky Was Expected—Several Changes in Georgia Offices.

Washington, April 28.—(Special)—There is a fight on over the Alpharetta postoffice. Charges have been preferred against R. R. Treadwell, the present postmaster. It is alleged, among other things, that Treadwell has not lived in Alpharetta for some time; that his home is at Greencastle and he goes back to Alpharetta for a couple of days each month or each quarter to prepare his reports. Treadwell did live there when appointed. Tom Blodgett is making the fight on him. Tom seems to be looking after his friends in the ninth district and has recommended Miss Nannie Hays for this office. He claims that he was promised the appointment should be made Monday, and as it had not been announced up to tonight he is mad. He charged bad

Judson Lyons, national committeeman, and other republicans, went to the post office today and urged the appointment of either L. C. Belcher, of Augusta, or A. E. Beasley, of Atlanta, to the vacant position of superintendent of the mail bag division in the postoffice department. The place is under civil service and both of these men, who are now postal clerks, are eligible. The Georgians hope to land one or the other.

Deboos's Election No Surprise.

The election of Dr. Deboos as senator from Kentucky creates, of course, no surprise here. Ever since Hunter withdrew nobody has doubted that the ultimate result would be the election of a republican. The political significance of the election is nothing. In all the estimates that seat has always been counted as belonging to the republicans. Kentucky republicans are doing much rejoicing. This means a good deal to them, for the Kentucky patronage has been held up pending an election. There are going to be a desperate fight for the control of that patronage. Dr. Hunter, in the role of martyr for his party, is here to insist upon having the big say-so. It is understood that he will get something good, but Governor Bradley, having demonstrated his ability to elect a republican senator without the aid of Hunter, is going to insist that he is the proper referee. Each is claiming Deboos as his creation, and both expect to use the new senator. Bradley is said to be playing the Foraker act—that is, he is very unwilling that Dr. Hunter may be sent abroad. He proposes to stay himself and it is believed he will in the end dispense the patronage. Dr. Hunter, in the role of martyr for his party, is here to insist upon having the big say-so. It is understood that he will get something good, but Governor Bradley, having demonstrated his ability to elect a republican senator without the aid of Hunter, is going to insist that he is the proper referee. Each is claiming Deboos as his creation, and both expect to use the new senator. Bradley is said to be playing the Foraker act—that is, he is very unwilling that Dr. Hunter may be sent abroad. He proposes to stay himself and it is believed he will in the end dispense the patronage. Dr. Hunter, in the role of martyr for his party, is here to insist upon having the big say-so. 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HORRORS OF THE GREEK DEFEAT

Was a Rout Instead of a Retreat from Mati.

WILD FROM FEAR OF TURKS

Tumultuous Scenes on the Road to Pharsalia Last Saturday.

GREKS FAIRLY LOST THEIR WITS

Efforts To Check Them Were Useless. The Cry of "The Turks Are on Us!" Would Cause a Panic. Indescribable Confusion on the Way.



OSMAN PASHA.

He was appointed to succeed Edhem Pasha and while he was on his way to relieve the latter, Edhem Pasha won two notable victories in quick succession—at Mati and at Larissa, the result of his brave and brilliant tactics.

were in the stampede all had miraculous escapes from death.

"The first hours of daylight were spent by the Greek officers in assembling their scattered troops and sending them to Pharsalia. The troops continued the march without any refreshment, and it is alleged that many of them had not tasted food since Friday morning.

Abandonment of Larissa.

"When it became known that Larissa was to be abandoned there was another panic. The women and even the children went about drawing their hands across their throats, showing what they expected of the Turks, and in an incredibly short time the roads leading to Pharsalia and Volo were crowded with people, vehicles and animals, the latter bearing all kinds of household effects.

"A special train of trunks took to Volo about 3,000 people of every degree, the passengers hanging on to the roofs and platforms like a swarm of bees, but the majority trudged along on foot, and many of the refugees threw anxious looks backward, fearing every moment a rush from the Circassian cavalry.

"By 1:30 p. m. Larissa was emptied. Instead of following the troops to Pharsalia, the correspondent, to get off his dispatches pushed on to Volo, where there was a panic almost equaling the one witnessed at Larissa. Fugitives were arriving at Volo every few minutes, and they spread rumors that the Turks would enter the place in a few hours.

"In the absence of steamers there was a general rush for caques, on board of which the well-to-do classes went to Euboea or other islands. Your correspondent hired a caque and went on board of it with a newspaper companion, Mr. Holdall. In a minute there was a great commotion, crowds of people shouting to us come out of the boat. A number of men made a rush to board her, threw Mr. Holdall out and pushed the correspondent ashore. It seems that the lower classes, pauper-stricken, determined that if they could not escape from Volo, no one else should do so, and they cried: 'We all must die together.'

"To such an extent did this feeling of panic spread that a government steamer, which was embarking wounded soldiers for the Piraeus, was obliged to leave Volo harbor, owing to the fact that the frantic population threatened to make a rush on board the steamer, the which would have probably resulted in great loss of life.

As it was the wounded soldiers were taken on board the steamer in small boats and the vessel sailed for the Piraeus in a hurry.

"Arriving two English nurses and six wounded Greek soldiers on the quay. The nurses and the wounded men were taken to the British consulate.

"There were many struggles between the fugitives for the possession of the horses. In this manner the affrighted crowd struggled on for several miles, presenting a most vivid picture of disaster and fear. Some of the Greek officers, it is true, did their duty. They ordered the buglers and trumpeters to sound "cease firing" and rode about calling upon the soldiers to halt. But others of the Greeks lost their heads and pushed onward as terror-stricken as the soldiers. One brave officer tried to bring his men to their senses by presenting a revolver at them and shouting: "Stop, stop!" but he might as well have called upon a whirlwind to stay its course.

"General Macromichaels, who had evidently reached Larissa some time before, rode back some distance in order to arrest the stampede. Two miles from the Larissa road is situated an embankment, where the general succeeded in inducing half a company of foot-sore soldiers to fall in, but thousands continued the pel-met for Larissa.

"There was a block at the bridge across the Salambra river at the entrance of Larissa. Another terrible scene was there presented, men and horses struggling in a fearful mass.

Confusions in Larissa.

"In the streets of Larissa there was intense confusion. Troops of all arms were mixed together and threw themselves down in utter exhaustion, heedless of the calls of the trumpets and bugles summoning them to fall in. The inhabitants, rushing about the streets, intensified the confusion. The mere mention of the Turks was sufficient to create a frenzied rush.

"When the more rose and the neighborhood of the town could be made out with some distinctness matters became calm and at dawn the excitement had been reduced to a restless movement from street to street and an anxious discussion of the future.

"Some estimate that during the stampede and indiscriminate firing from 600 to 600 persons were killed, but your correspondent thinks these figures are exaggerated, though people declare they have seen many wagons bearing the dead to Larissa. The five newspaper correspondents who

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is a constant in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the greatest kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and ureters, of the urinary passages. It corrects habits of holding urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant sense of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and nutritious quality of Swamp Root is soon realized. It is the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, physicians and apothecaries at 50 cents and \$1. You may have a sample box and obtain it both sent free by mail. Mention The Atlanta Daily Constitution and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

THEY DISCUSSED ALABAMA AFFAIRS

Meeting of the Commercial and Industrial Association at Huntsville.

WANT EXHIBIT AT NASHVILLE

Committee Appointed To Assist in Collecting It.

FAVOR HOLDING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Business Organizations Will Be Asked To Urge the Importance of the Convention.

HIS DESPERATE PLAN FAILS

JIM BRANDON WAS WAITING TO ASSAULT MRS. FORMAN.

Her Husband Returned with Her—The Negro Felled Him with a Blow and Fled.

Selma, Ala., April 28.—(Special)—Jim Brandon, a young negro, was arrested near Six Mile today for a murderous assault on Robert Forman, a white farmer, while secreted in Forman's house, awaiting the return of Mrs. Forman, whom he confessed he intended to overpower and assault.

He is the son of George Brandon, who was lynched last month for assaulting Miss Bassett, near Six Mile.

The chairman of the constitutional convention committee, Mr. McKee, made a report of work done during the past year. He reported that it had been apparently fruitless, but that a strong public sentiment had been aroused in favor of having a constitutional convention called. The committee urged that every business organization of the state set to work and compel the next general assembly to call a convention.

In the matter of a Centennial exhibit for the state, much discussion was indulged in, and Commissioner of Agriculture Culver was severely criticized for his conduct of the affair. The association appointed nine men, one from each congressional district, to assist the commissioner in collecting the exhibit. The governor will be requested to approve of this measure.

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At the conclusion of the morning session the delegates were given a drive through the city and suburbs.

At the night session a resolution was passed unanimously favoring the establishment of a bureau of immigration for Alabama. A resolution was adopted memorializing congress to appropriate a sufficient sum to complete the work now in progress on Cobert shoals. This, if done, will make the Tennessee river at that place navigable all the year round. Officers were elected for the year.

The excitement continued all day Sunday. I secured a caque on the highway and proceeded to the island of Euboea, whence, by calque and driving, I reached Athens today."

Editor for Library.

An interesting entertainment will be given at St. Philip's church tonight for the benefit of the Sunday school library. The programme arranged for the occasion is as follows:

H. L. McKee, president; E. L. Russell, vice president first district; J. D. Roquemore, second vice president; S. H. Dent, third vice president; T. G. Bush, fourth vice president; Peter A. Bruce, fifth vice president; A. R. McKee, sixth vice president; R. A. Mitchell, seventh vice president; R. E. Pettus, eighth vice president; St. Luke's male quartet.

Tableaux, "Awaiting the New Year"—Miss Ragland.

Piano Solo—Miss Marie Louise Percy.

Recitation—"The Oracle of the Tea Cup."—Vernon S. Mr. Prestman Hunter.

Tableaux Solo—Miss Susie Hill.

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Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE ENDS

IMPORTANT ADDRESSES AND PAPERS WERE HEARD.

Executive Committee Was Named and 8,250 Subscriptions Were Received for Publications.

Selma, Ala., April 28.—(Special)—The second day of the international conference Young Men's Christian Association general secretaries was one of hard work. State Secretary J. E. Brown, of Illinois, presided. "The state work" was presented in a paper by State Secretary E. E. Stacy, of Indiana.

Railroad Secretary M. W. Collier, of Pittsburgh, Pa., spoke on the international work, and Luther D. Wishard, foreign secretary of the international committee, spoke for the foreign work. Mr. John R. Mott then gave the second of his talks on prayer. His subject was "The Secret Prayer Life."

The executive committee for the ensuing term was selected as follows: C. E. Willis, Milwaukee, secretary; J. E. Brown, of Illinois, treasurer; C. R. Sayer, London, Ont.; C. C. Mechener, New York; H. B. Wikle, Indianapolis; C. S. Ward, Minneapolis; H. Moorman, Chicago.

The rules were amended providing for bi-monthly sessions alternating with the international convention.

The Secretaries Insurance Alliance held a business meeting during the noon hour. Frank N. Pratt, general secretary of the Toronto association, read a paper on "The Spiritual Energy of the Association." E. S. McFadden, of Nashville, had a discussion on the junior department, and Mr. F. S. Brockman then made an address for the

Y. M. C. A. conference.

Young Man of Bone Terribly Bruised by an Accident.

Rome, Ga., April 28.—(Special)—Marvin Austin, a well-known young man in Rome, ran into a horse and buggy this afternoon while riding on his bicycle and was badly injured internally.

SCORCHER RUNS INTO A BUGGY.

Young Man of Bone Terribly Bruised by an Accident.

Rome, Ga., April 28.—(Special)—Marvin Austin, a well-known young man in Rome, ran into a horse and buggy this afternoon while riding on his bicycle and was badly injured internally.

The hearing in the Gunn case, in the court of ordinary, comes up tomorrow before Judge Hulsey. The argument will be especially interesting, as the question involves several new points of law.

Bicyclist Killed By a Trolley Car.

Tragedy on Peachtree Street Last Night at 9:40 O'Clock.

NEGRO CRUSHED TO DEATH.

She Was Riding a Wheel and Lost Control of the Handle Bars.

TWO ACCOUNTS OF THE ACCIDENT.

A Weird Scene After the Tragedy Occurred.—The Coroner Notified and Will Hold Inquest.

FIT, LOOK, WEAR WELL!

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A Weird Scene After the Tragedy Occurred.—The Coroner Notified and Will Hold Inquest.

Last night at 9:40 o'clock Lella Belle Carlton, a colored girl, was run over by a trolley car on Peachtree street while she was riding a bicycle and was instantly killed.

A few minutes before the tragedy John Holliday, a negro man who is employed by the Elkin-Watson Drug Company, went on a bicycle to the residence where the girl was employed and asked her to go riding with him. She consented to do so and the two started down Peachtree toward the city. They were riding side by side, the man next to the sidewalk and the girl nearest the street car tracks. They were talking about church fairs as they rode by Franklin avenue. They were still discussing the matter when they neared the junction of Ivy and Peachtree streets.

Swinging around the curve where Peachtree leaves West Peachtree a trolley car came in sight going toward Piedmont park.

When the two bicycle riders were closest to the car the girl's hat came near flying off and she released one of the handle bars to catch it. In doing this she lost control of her wheel and it went to sway from side to side. The approaching car seemed to excite her just as she came to it she suddenly lost her balance and fell toward the car while the wheel was pushed in the other direction.

In a few seconds it was all over and the woman's lifeless and mangled body lay under the car. She had clung to the car for a moment or two and then was dragged under the wheels and crushed to death.

About the Scene of the Tragedy.

A great crowd collected about the place and 200 or 300 bicycle riders came up and dismounted from their wheels. The woman was taken from under the car and placed on a high grassy knoll on a lot near where the accident had occurred. A white cloth was thrown over the body to await the coroner's instructions. The reserve force at the police station was notified and hastened to the scene.

Crowds of negroes collected at the place and surrounded the dead woman as she lay there under the glare of the electric lights. Others struck matches to inspect the place of which lay along the track. Ladies and gentlemen walking out Peachtree would stop and inquire why the crowd had gathered about the spot and when told they would glance at the white cloth and pools of blood and shudder as they hurried away.

At 1:30 p. m. Jim Brandon was arrested near Six Mile today for a murderous assault on Robert Forman, a white farmer, while secreted in Forman's house, awaiting the return of Mrs. Forman, whom he confessed he intended to overpower and assault.

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CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager



The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year \$5.00
The Morning Constitution (without Sunday) \$4.00
The Weekly Constitution, per year \$1.00

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Soliciting Agent—J. E. Jones.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building Sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 29, 1897.

A Difference, Indeed.
The Macon Telegraph begins an editorial article with the following statement:

The Atlanta Constitution, in its issue of yesterday, had a column editorial devoted to The Telegraph and its policy. The Constitution does not like The Telegraph and the feeling is cordially reciprocated. We do not think an agreement can ever be reached. The difference is fundamental.

This is one of the statements made by McKinley.

The Telegraph that The Constitution can heartily endorse. The matter is not a question of liking or disliking our Macon contemporary. There is nothing personal in it. It is simply a question of political principles. Being democratic, The Constitution does not like The Telegraph's principles. The difference is indeed fundamental; it is the difference between democratic principles and republican principles.

Moreover, we do not discuss The Telegraph's principles in the hope that an agreement may be reached, but for the purpose of combating error with truth and reason, and for the purpose of disseminating true democratic doctrine—the doctrine in which an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia and the south have stood for the past generation, and on which they will continue to stand for generations to come.

We are proceeding on the maxim of Jefferson to the effect that error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it. In this matter we are shortly to be aided greatly in the change of railway schedules, which have been readjusted so as to put the northern mail into Macon and points below two hours earlier than at present, thanks to the activity of Senator Bacon. This will enable The Constitution to give the people of Macon a democratic morning newspaper. On every morning train that goes out of Macon The Constitution will go with The Macon Telegraph and the two papers will reach every part of southern and southwest Georgia simultaneously.

In this way The Constitution will be enabled to provide a prompt and infallible antidote for whatever republican or anti-democratic poison The Telegraph may contain, whether it be insidious arguments in behalf of the republican scheme of high protection, or declarations to the effect that profitable prices for agricultural products mean "unsound" money.

This new schedule will go into effect next Sunday morning, and from that time forward the people of Macon will have a double advantage. They will have the best newspaper in the south for breakfast—a morning newspaper containing the world's news carefully edited and attractively handled, the local news of their city and suburbs faithfully reported, and, with it all, a discussion of public questions and policies from a purely democratic point of view. This view, we need not say, is in thorough sympathy with that of the democratic citizens of Macon, who rolled up a heavy majority for the democratic party last November.

This is one advantage the people of Macon will have. They already have another in the shape of an afternoon paper, which covers its field completely and is a bold and vigorous advocate of true democratic doctrines. We refer, of course, to The Macon Evening News. This Macon will be able to have its democratic morning newspaper, as it already has its vigorous, enterprising and democratic afternoon newspaper; and the people of southern and south-

west Georgia will be able to choose between a great democratic newspaper and one of republican stripe.

Australian Federation.

While the subject of federation is under advisement in Australia, it will doubtless be of some interest to our readers to consider the breadth of the proposed movement.

Though every school child is aware of the fact that Australia is the largest island on the globe, there are few, perhaps, who know that the proposed federation of British provinces will be almost as large as the United States. Within our national limits there are 3,500,000 square miles of territory, including Alaska, while in Australia there are 2,388,000 square miles.

The various Australian provinces are: New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and West Australia. Of these provinces Queensland is the only one averse to entering the proposed federation but even in Queensland opposition is rapidly disappearing and federation at some time in the very near future is clearly assured. The area of each province is shown in the following table:

Square Miles.	
New South Wales.	\$10,700
Queensland.	668,497
South Australia.	500,000
Victoria.	278,824
West Australia.	975,920

The soil of the island is exceptionally fertile, and there can be no doubt whatever as to the success of the federation. The population of New South Wales is about 1,125,000, and its public revenue during the last four years has averaged \$50,000,000. Its exports are worth \$150,000,000 annually and its imports about three-quarters of that sum. Queensland, with a population of 500,000, has a revenue of \$14,000,000; its exports amounting to \$50,000,000 and its imports to \$22,000,000. Victoria, with a population of 1,250,000, has a revenue of \$42,000,000 and a very large export and import trade. South and West Australia are likewise flourishing provinces. Within the last few years the growth of Australia has been something wonderful, and whereas Canada was formerly England's most important colony, that distinction now belongs to Australia.

A Deserved Tribute.

One of the most courageous of our southern cavalry officers in the late war between the states was the lamented General P. M. B. Young. Entering the war a beardless youth, he became a major general at the age of twenty-five and made for himself a record on the field of battle which has never been surpassed in gallantry.

On last Memorial Day President Edward F. Eve of the Augusta Survivors' Association, read in lieu of his annual address a brief sketch of General Young's war record, tracing his rapid promotion from one degree of rank to another and citing instances of his superb generalship and courage. Without going into fulsome eulogy, President Eve merely reviewed the facts of General Young's extraordinary career as a soldier, allowing the plain, unvarnished record of history to speak for itself. The paper is one which should be carefully preserved in the archives of the association.

Prosperity Again Postponed.

The most interesting of recent events, superceding in importance even Mr. Watterson's skillful delineation of Mr. Cleveland and the satellites who swarmed about his feet at the Reform Club, is the official postponement of prosperity by the editor who stands closest to Mr. McKinley.

We refer, of course, to Mr. Herman Kohlsaat, who, as one of the president's most intimate friends and one of the three or four men who made the president's nomination possible, is in a position to speak for the man who now stands at the head of the republican party.

Mr. Kohlsaat, who has just returned to Chicago from Washington, makes haste to inform the public through The Times-Herald that the time has now arrived to inform an anxious and expectant public that the date set for the return of prosperity has been again postponed, this time indefinitely. In an article on "Campaign Pledges of Prosperity," Mr. Kohlsaat says:

The memorial presented to the president on Thursday by the executive council of the Federation of Labor voices the popular but unreasonable discontent of the workingmen over the failure of the politicians to restore prosperity, promising so recklessly from the stump during the recent campaign.

The pledges of a speedy return to good times so gallantly made, the spellbindings were steadily deplored by the conservative, sober-minded element in the republican party. It was well known that many of these promises were ridiculously extravagant. They never had any warrant in any of the utterances of Mr. McKinley in his famous "front porch" campaign.

And he makes this remark in conclusion:

Prosperity will not come until the new tariff measure has been upset on the Senate books long enough to stimulate a revival of languishing industries and long enough to turn a bountiful tide of revenue into the government treasury.

The Constitution fails to recall any of the deprecations referred to by our esteemed contemporary. Even before Mr. McKinley's nomination the declaration was made that he was the advance agent of prosperity, and there was no republican organ bold enough to dispute it. The same claim was made after he was nominated, and if Mr. McKinley or any of the republicans ever denied it, their denials were not made public.

It is true, as Mr. Kohlsaat says, that the promises of prosperity were recklessly made. The Constitution said so at the time, and pointed out day after day how foolish it would be for sensible men to vote for Mr. McKinley in the hope that he and his republican friends could restore prosperity by means of the illusory schemes set forth in their platform. But we do not remember that any republican newspaper was conservative or sober minded enough to agree with us.

The Times-Herald says truly that it was well known that many of the promises were ridiculously extravagant. It was well known, indeed, to the democrats, and publicly stated by them, but if any republican newspaper denied the claims of the orators or criticized their claims as ridiculously extravagant, the matter did not come under our observation. And our belief is that if any republican editor or leader had declared that the claims of a quick return of prosperity were ridiculous, he would have been incomitantly cast upon the Hanna crowd and drummed out of the party.

As our readers know, the whole republican campaign from beginning to end was based on the contention that nothing stood in the way of a return of prosperity but a lack of confidence, and that confidence would be restored the moment the conservative business men of the country were satisfied of the election of the republican candidate. If Mr. McKinley in his front porch speeches did not explicitly make that announcement, he contributed to the general idea on which it was based.

The claim was general among the republican organs and orators that the

election of McKinley would restore confidence, and that restored confidence meant a quick return of prosperity. Mr. McKinley never denied it. And so complete was the belief among those who had supported the republicans that less than a fortnight after the election a New York newspaper printed a whole page of names of industries which had opened up. The Constitution pointed out at the time that these industries had been closed down by order of Hanna so as to influence their employees to vote for McKinley. The story would not be complete if we did not add that many of the industries lending themselves to this scheme have since shut down for good and gone out of business.

But the main fact to which we desire to call attention is that The Times-Herald has officially postponed the return of prosperity to an indefinite period. It was to come when McKinley was elected, but was postponed. It was to come when he was inaugurated, but was deferred. It was to come when the extra session was called, but now the whole country will be pained to learn that it has been postponed to an indefinite period, when the new tariff bill begins to make its influence felt from one end of the country to the other.

Meanwhile the New York newspapers are kicking about the business outlook. At the present rate it will not be long before the people will rise in their might and indignantly sweep the tools of the money power and the enemies of democracy out of control of congress and the government.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Referred to the Grand Jury!

Lithonia, Ga., April 28, 1897—Editor Constitution: Your editorial in this morning's paper headed "Our with the Dance," strikes a responsive chord in the hearts of people in every section of Georgia, for there are but few spots in the state which have not been affected by recent thieving in financial institutions which have lately gone to the wall. We hope your editorial is but the beginning of a crusade against rotten institutions, rotten laws and rotten enforcement of law, which your paper intends to keep up until some relief is had both by the punishment of guilty officials in institutions which have lately gone to the wall through their peculations, the enactment of laws by the legislature which will render these wild-cat formations into corporations an impossibility, and the continued sifting of the status of financial institutions until not a single faulty managed institution, or rotten set of officers remains to do plifing from honest investors.

In our little town, which feels itself almost a suburb of your city, some \$15,000 or \$20,000 has been swept out of existence by the various steals accredited to the financial institutions of Atlanta within the past few months. Our people trusted their money to smooth-tongued financiers as investments and they managed to invest it where we shall never hear of it again.

Your editorial is not only just, but it is patriotic. You and every person of common sense in Atlanta must recognize that the city has of late gained a reputation for the various steals accredited to the financial institutions of Atlanta within the past few months. Our people trusted their money to smooth-tongued financiers as investments and they managed to invest it where we shall never hear of it again.

The system of law which would permit such a rotten state of affairs to become possible, is a stigma upon the state. That a bank could be organized without a cent of actual paid in capital except the paper upon which application for charter is made, is not only possible and probable, but is actually being practiced continuously in Georgia. It seems to me that one of the first things that the Georgia legislature ought to do at its next session is to repeat the present easy method of obtaining charters for such institutions, and require all state institutions before charter shall be granted, to deposit with the state treasurer solvent securities or bonds equal to the paid up stock of the corporation.

It is a fact commented upon everywhere that your grand juries rarely ever indict embezzlers until, as you say in your editorial, they are safely gone. It is a disgrace, but it is nevertheless true that Atlanta courts and juries protect the pilfering financiers. Some time since a published report from one of the receivers of one of the financial institutions gone to the wall, showed numerous instances in which the officers had run up against the criminal statutes of the state and if the official report was true, they only waited sentence to dig coal, but the officers had not fled, but remained on the field and so long as they thus remain the grand juries, according to custom, cannot act, the sheriff can not make any effort to arrest, the solicitors cannot prosecute.

Please sing "On with the dance, on with the dance" until something is done to save the public. R. W. MILLNER.

Vitality of Seed.

Editor Constitution—How long have seeds been known to retain their vitality?

R. A. B.

Seeds retain their vitality very long, but the time seems to be very various with the seeds of different plants and in different circumstances. The grains or seeds of certain cereals are probably excelled in this respect by none. Grains of maize found in the tombs of the Incas have been made to vegetate, and also it is said grains of wheat taken from Egyptian mummies, although this there is some doubt. After the great fire of London in 1666 plants not previously common sprang up abundantly on the waste ground. Certain plants previously unknown there are sure to appear after a fire in the American forests, and instances are constantly occurring of a deep trenching of land or a turning up of soil by railway or other corporations producing a crop of some kind of plant previously unknown or rare in the locality. Thus a writer in Chamber's Encyclopedia has seen plans of the milk thistle appear on rubbish thrown out from the foundation of a house in Penshawshire, when there was no other milk thistle in the neighborhood. And in Faisley moor in Penwithshire,

ES FOUR DR
REN THROWN
W AND KILLED

age in Indianapolis and
avy Losses in Allentown, Pa.

April 28.—Four persons were
fire at 1273 Third Avenue.
The dead are:
A. BARNETT.

NEVELL, aged thirty-eight,
two children, aged three and

was suffocated Mrs. Barnett
children out of the window.

The injuries they received
their death soon afterward
began in the lower hall and
great rapidity through the
completely cutting off the escape
family, which occupied the
then Mrs. Newell died when
the ball hit her. The ball hit
and the ball hit her. She
new her children—Louis, aged
one, aged five—from a window
below, where four men held
them.

bound from the blinds
by falling on the sidewalk
as if to attempt to leap
suffocated later in her
and escaped with slight
injury.

They reached the street in
order to secure some jewelry
she was subsequently
above room, dead and slightly
estimated at \$25,000. The
is not known.

at Indianapolis.

Ind. April 28.—Six persons
their lives here today, but
a fire was discovered in the
"When" clothing store, the
office, on North Pennsylvania
was confined to the first floor. The building
was high, was filled with
ments were compelled to leave
were at work in the building
near of the building and were
steam and smoke. The body

Z. O. Pouliot, Lee Mathews
Lowers, all employees; Jacob
Thomas Barrett.

are unconscious when rescued
now in a critical condition.

at Allentown, Pa.

Apr. 28.—Fire broke out
of M. C. Elbecks Hardware
day and did damage amounting
to before it was extinguished
was completely gutted.

enz's shoe factory was
extant of \$10,000. The fire
have originated from electric
crossed.

RS OF WRECK DYING

CUED FROM VAILLANT
POINT OF DEATH.

Be Learned of Disaster
of Incoherence of Their
Lived on the Dead.

N. F., April 28.—Anxiety is
as to the condition of the
ors of the wrecked French
Vaillant, which struck an
Grand banks on April 18
almost immediately. They
in a comatos condition and
that one will not live through

ical and mental suffering are
was found necessary to amputate
and feet of three and their
es were badly frozen and the
a ghastly and leprosy-like
As they lie in their coils they
tracted recollection of their
ience.

ely possible to get any definite
incidents of the disaster, but
what can be snatched from
rent cries and ravings that
were overturned at the moment
k. Two of the men on board
dory were taken from the
drowned. They were the first.
The third who died was a
about eighteen. He made a
for life. Four boats had
got safely away from the
captain's boat was the only
ards seen by the occupants of
dory.

the cold made it almost impossi
to do anything in the way
the dory and they were
drift helplessly.

horrible incident of the
the cannibalism to which they
the restles pangs of hun
body which they used to
rope so stiff that they were
to hawk off the flesh while

For two days the life of the
as sustained in this way.

that is possible in being
lusing boats if it should have
ood fortune to have survived.
ssels will make a close search
ers north and south of us.
there is little hope of further

CERS ARE RE-ELECTED

ames Finish Work by Hous
Their Old Officers.

ga, April 28.—(Special)—The

omes of Georgia met this morn
Low residence, on Lafayette

finish the business incident to

the meeting. The following officers
ected: President, Mr. W. W.

ond Vice president, Mr. J. L.

of August; Miss A. C. H

mbus; Mrs. George J. Baldwin;

Mills and Mrs. Edward Rawls.

These were chosen from

of managers elected the off

below: Historian, Mrs. George

treasurer, Mrs. E. M. M.

secretary, Mrs. Edward Rawls;

treasurer, Miss Anna Vane

er, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar.

FALLS FROM A BOAT

badly injured while at

April 28.—(Special)—Two

well-known painter living in

from the roof of a house when

this afternoon and sustained

it may result in his death. Now

is now known that he was

carefully. The distance was

me thirty feet.

PERRY WILL KNOW HIS FATE TODAY

Evidence Is All in and Argument
Has Begun.

PERRY MAKES HIS STATEMENT

Claims Lanier Assaulted Mrs. Perry at
a Pistol's Point.

SITUATION LOOKS DARK FOR PERRY

Could Produce No Proof of His Ass
ault Story—State Introduced
Damaging Evidence Show
ing His Intimacy with a
Lewd Woman.

The evidence in the Perry trial has all
been submitted and the argument has
begun before the jury. By 5 o'clock this
afternoon the slayer of Bessy Lanier will
know his fate.

The evidence against the prisoner yes
terday was sweeping and damaging. It
was sworn that Perry constantly visited a
lewd woman in a house at 3½ Courtland
avenue and that he visited houses of ill
repute on Collins street.

The only testimony in the prisoner's
favor was that given in his own statement,
which does not count as evidence. The
only excuse offered for his deed was that
Lanier assaulted his wife at the point of
a pistol, and not one word of proof was
given to substantiate the defendant's state
ment to that effect.

The developments yesterday were all re
plete with absorbing interest. In the early
morning a few citizens of Walton county
testified to the good character of Perry
when he lived in that county several years
ago. Then Perry made his statement.

The statement was a shocking narration
of alleged harrowing occurrences. Perry
said that Lanier, the man whom he had
befriended and had taken into his house and
labor to make my wife a good husband.

"There has never been the least trouble
between me and my wife and I always had
a happy home until this man Lanier wronged
my wife until death seemed preferable to life. I had known the man from
childhood and never had the least thought
that he could ever try to wrong her.

"Last September Lanier came to me and
told me that he was without work and
without a dollar, and he wanted to know if
I would let him board with me without
money. I told him to come and board
with me and when he got to making money
he could pay me.

"I looked upon him more as a protector
for my wife than anything else, and I al
ways treated him as one of the family,
more as one of my children than as a
boarder. I never had a cross word with
Lanier. If he ever told my wife a thing
on me I haven't the slightest knowledge
of it. I never heard of the scandalous lies
that have been circulated against me until
I read of them in the newspapers.

"I have been a true husband to my wife
and she has been a true wife to me. I took
Lanier into my store when I didn't
need him and kept him there because he
had nothing else to do. I boarded him at
my house and there was never any disagree
ment between myself and my wife regard
ing him.

"Everything moved along quietly until
the night of Friday, March 5th, when I
went home to supper and found my wife
dead. I asked her what was the matter and
she said she was feeling badly. I had a
friend from Birmingham stopping with
me that night and he and I were going to
the theater together. We went to the
theater and that night when I returned home
my wife was in bed crying. She again told
me that she was feeling bad, and as I was
tired and sleepy I soon went to sleep and
did not feel well enough to get up. She was
still in bed at dinner time.

"About half-past 2 o'clock I went back to
the house to see how she was getting along.
She was lying on the bed and still
crying. I begged her to tell me what was
the matter with her, and she said: 'Oh, I
can't tell you.' I coaxed her to tell me
and after begging for quite a while she
promised to tell me the trouble if I would
promise to tell her to tell me the trouble if
I would promise her to do nothing. She said
she had nothing else to do. I boarded him at
my house and there was never any disagree
ment between myself and my wife regard
ing him.

"Gentlemen, I don't know hardly what
I did. The people seemed to gather around
me and say, 'What did you do? Why don't
you protect your wife?' I drew my
gun and shot him. Then I shot him
the second time. When he fell to the floor
I felt relieved. I feel as if I had shot a
snake or a mad dog, and I didn't think
I did any harm.

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I did any harm.

Perry closed his statement with a sob as
of suppressed emotion and arose and
walked to his usual seat by his counsel.
It was plain that the manner in which he
had made his statement had created a fine
effect in his favor.

The Alleged Assault.

I left thinking that Lanier had only
made some improper proposal to my wife.
Saturday night I got up for a while. When
we had retired she began crying and I
asked her to tell me all. She told me the
story. On Friday evening of March 5th,
about half-past 4 o'clock, Mr. Lanier came
to the house and told her he had the ear
ache and he wanted her to do something
for him. She went down into the kitchen
to get something to put in his ear and Lanier
went into his room at the end of the
hall up stairs. When she came up stairs
she went to his room and found him lying
on the bed complaining of his ear. She
put the oil or medicine in his ear and turned
to a wash basin to wash his hands.

"While she was standing at the basin
Lanier jumped up and slammed the door
of the room to and locked it. She turned
to ask him what he meant and he placed
a big pistol in her face and told her if she
made an alarm he would kill her. She
struggled, but he threw her on the bed and
accomplished his rash desire.

"Lanier then told my wife that he
told her he would kill her and he
would then kill me.

"Gentlemen, my wife told me this and I
know that it was true. I dressed and
she told me this and went to look
for Lanier, but I didn't find him that night.
Gentlemen, you cannot imagine my feelings
when I first heard of his awful deed.
I hardly knew what I was doing. I hunted
for him all of the next day, when he
came to town on Sunday. On Monday my wife
said to me, 'We're in a fix, we must do
something.' I went to town and found
Lanier had gone to his father's. I got on the train with the
intention of going down and seeing if he
had been committed. He said he
had heard sounds of scuffling but thought
it was the children at the time. The negro
had tried to rape her.

"Gentlemen, you cannot imagine how
much I regret that it has been necessary
for me to do what I have done. How sorry
I am for the tragedy that has occurred,
but if it was to do over again I would not
hesitate to do as I did before.

The Fatal Meeting.

"He came into the train at Decatur.
Continued on Ninth Page.

forced upon me, but I feel sure that no
true man would have done less than I
have done. I am a stranger here and
know none of you, but I feel certain that
what I say will be given just considera
tion.

"I have a wife and five dear little chil
dren to protect. I have always been a
quiet, peaceable man and have never had
a difficulty with any man since I was a

Gentlemen, you can't imagine my feelings
when that man came walking into the
car and asked me not to shoot him. I
jerked Lanier out of the ladies' car and led
him out on the platform. I saw that
Perry Lanier had had his hand on
his pocket like he had a gun and I told
him to stop. I asked him if he had any gun
and he said he had not. While I was looking
in his pockets to see if he had any gun
Lanier jumped from the train. I fol

TRANSFER FIGHT GOES TO COURT

Mayor Collier's Ordinance Not To
Be Enforced May 1st

TWO INJUNCTIONS FILED

The City Cannot Enforce Consolidated
Cannot Obey.

JUDGE GRANTS RESTRAINING ORDER

Old Colony Trust Company of Boston,
and Henry O. Seixas Petitioners.

Hearing Will Come Up May

20th—Many Reasons

Set Forth.

The Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway
Company will not grant transfers in com
pliance with Mayor Collier's ordinance on
May 1st.

A bill of injunction was filed in the United
States court yesterday by the firm of
Brandon & Arkwright, representing the
Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston,
trustees for the bondholders in the
Consolidated, and by Colonel N. J. Hammond,
representing Mr. Henry O. Seixas, a prom
inent capitalist of New Orleans, who owns
bonds and stock in the company.

The bill directs that the city of Atlanta
be enjoined from enforcing the ordinance
passed several weeks ago compelling the
Consolidated to grant transfers; and the
Consolidated from complying with the
ordinance.

The injunction was presented to Judge
Newman in New Orleans by Mr. Morris
Brandon Tuesday afternoon, who granted a
temporary restraining order in the case
and the hearing is set for May 20th. Mr.
Brandon and Colonel Hammond returned

review the history of the granting of the
franchises of the different street railway
companies in Atlanta, and how they were
finally merged into the Consolidated, claim
ing that the contracts which governed the
former roads are applicable to the latter
and that under these contracts and acts
of the legislature the city of Atlanta has
no right to pass any such ordinance.

It was agreed that in case the city entered
into a contract with the Atlanta Street
Railway Company, which is now a part
of the Consolidated, whereby a fare of
from 10 to 20 cents could be charged on
any line being operated in the city under
this company's jurisdiction.

The petition further alleges that the
enforcement of this ordinance would not
only be a violation of the constitution of
the state of Georgia, but of that of the
United States, because it tends to, and
does impair the obligation of a contract.

It is further claimed that the transfer
system would be unreasonable for the
following reasons: The ordinance would
apply to the lines of the company running
out of the city, particularly the nine mile
circle, where 10 cents is now charged, and
from whence transfers would have to be
issued to other lines without additional
fare; that as all the lines of the company
localize at Broad and Marietta streets,
in order to maintain a successful transfer
system it would be necessary to build a
depot or shed. The property in the
neighborhood is not very high, but the
purchasing of which would be impossible,
according to the petition.

It is also claimed that a person could ride
to one part of the city and return on
another line on one fare, that the granting
of transfers would necessitate great ex
pense to the company in the hiring of
more experienced and reliable men, in the
issuing of transfer tickets and increasing
the force of clerks in the offices; that the
necessary delay incident to such a system
would crowd the streets in the center
of the city, thereby causing great dan
ger to the lives and limbs of the citizens,
and many damage suits against the company.

It is further alleged that the proposed
system would greatly decrease the revenues
of the company; that the company would
not need to build more tracks, switches
and curves in the business center; that
under the ordinance passengers might come
to the city, remain as long as they wished
and then return on a different line on a
transfer; that under the ordinance the cars
would have to be run day and night with
out limit, thereby causing a great loss
to the company; that under the provisions
of the ordinance passengers might ride
from one point to another all day long
on one fare; that said ordinance going
into effect the first day of May does not
give the Consolidated sufficient time to
arrange for the new system.

The injunction was presented to Judge
Newman in New Orleans by Mr. Morris
Brandon Tuesday afternoon, who granted a
temporary restraining order in the case
and the hearing is set for May 20th. Mr.
Brandon and Colonel Hammond returned

COLONIZATION IN THE SOUTH

Success Depends Entirely on Individual Effort.

SOME SUCCEED, OTHERS FAIL

Man Who Works and Thinks as He Lives Will Prosper.

MANY DANGERS AS WELL AS ADVANTAGES

The Dreamer and the Idealist May Complain Because Paradise Has Not Been Opened to Them.

Tyty, Ga., April 26.—(Staff Correspondence)—Has the experiment of successful northern colonization not passed the danger line?

This question is one that is often asked, and hardly answered, because it is much easier to throw an interrogation hook at a man than it is to answer a quizer. Still, the question grows important with repetition, and the more reserved the answer the more pressing it becomes.

What at first was a question of curiosity has now become one of pertinence. Just before leaving Atlanta I was called upon by a prominent clergymen, whose first question was accompanied by a qualifying statement:

"Now that you are going to investigate the development of south Georgia, do you intend to tell the truth? I ask the question in this form because the boomer creates false hopes, misleading not only those who are entrapped into investment, but those who, being called upon for opinions, rely upon what they have been told. Not a day passes but I receive letters from fellow churchmen north and west asking my private opinion about the advisability of going to south Georgia. I am loyal enough to my state to want them to come, but I cannot afford to lend my name to any misrepresentation that would cause them to come and meet with disaster."

Here is the situation in a nutshell. The movement south is under way—it has become a force; but a little more momentum and it will grow into an avalanche. The real estate men and the boomers have done their work, and the masses, calling upon these agencies in whom they have most confidence, ask for that final word of advice, and that word is too important and weighty in its consequences to be lightly given. Unfortunately the colonies already established have not been in existence long enough to furnish a conclusive answer. As in all new movements, the advance guard has been largely composed of enthusiasts and dreamers, and we are compelled to look around for the more stable in the number, who do not allow their imaginations to run away with their prudence.

The answer then must be divided so as to fit the exigencies, and the best division I have yet seen is one furnished by Major P. Pelham, of this place.

"Two classes of men," said Major Pelham, "have their faces turned this way—city and town men drawing salaries, and farmers who know what it is to work in the ground. The first class would fail wherever they went, because they are proceeding on a false basis. They dream of a paradise of fruits and flowers, where there is nothing to do but to pluck them. With them there is neither disaster nor obstacle—smooth sailing all the way through. They dream of an escape from constant employment and a taskmaster; forgetting that necessity is the hardest of taskmasters and that the farmer of all men must be a master of resources. That such men should fail is a foregone conclusion, and to charge their failure up to the country would be the clearest injustice. We have suffered some from this class, and cannot in the nature of things fail to suffer more.

"To the practical farmer, or the young man still sufficiently master of himself to turn to something new, there is the high possibility of success.

But even these men are impeded by a difficulty, which is one of their own making. I want to say it kindly, but they are so self-opinioned that rather than take advice they suffer several seasons of disaster before they come to the profitable conclusion to learn the experience of those who were there before them. It is no unusual thing to see a northern farmer come into a community talking loudly of the advantage of methods pursued in their old homes, and decrying the antebellum methods of the southern farmer. Of course this southern farmer knows nothing that the newcomer cares about learning. He starts in by himself to surprise the neighbors, and he does it, but not in the way he expected to. Now the southern farmer is behind the age in many things, but a great deal that he does springs from the necessity that it is the thing to do at that time and place. It is the lesson of experience which he has inadvertently learned. Nothing is more true than that the southern man plants corn as it should be planted in the south, and the northern man as it should be planted in his region, while neither method would bear to be transplanted to the other.

"This leads me to this undeniable conclusion: That where northern push and thrift adopts southern experience success is already attained. The first thing for the stranger to do then is to consult his neighbor as to deep or shallow plowing, as to the seasons when to plant and when to avoid it. Such a man will begin right, and will succeed. Every northern farmer who has succeeded has adopted this method, while those who carried out their pre-conceived plans have failed."

This explanation of how to attain success recalls a conversation with Mr. Herbert Murphy, of Waycross. He landed in Waycross about twenty years ago without a dollar in his pocket. Now he is rich and a bank president.

"When I first came south," said he, "I thought I knew all, and would receive advice from nobody. Massachusetts was my ideal—as they plowed and sowed and reaped, I concluded to do in Georgia. I soon found out that I was on the wrong track and that southern methods which I had learned at were but the methods of experience. I did disdain to go to my southern neighbor and ask him how his corn, grown side by side with mine, had made a better yield. I began to learn, and instead of leading the southern farmer I began to learn of him, and then I began to prosper. It is a great mistake, and a general one, for northern immigrants to do as I did."

Resuming the subject with Major Pelham,

he told of the great change in the wiregrass country since 1869. Within the last few months forty-two families have been located in his neighborhood, all Georgians from other sections and all of whom will do well. There are many small farmers in north Georgia who are taking advantage of the low price of lands to provide for their children.

Colquitt county, which looks so quaintly isolated upon the map, is emerging into the light, and will soon be in communication with the world through the enterprise of an Atlanta man, Mr. Martin Amoruso, who has a notion to become a railway magnate. The Atlanta Lumber Company, of which Mr. Amoruso is general manager, is building a line from Sparks, on the Georgia Southern and Florida, across the country to Moultrie, the county site of Colquitt, a distance of twenty-four miles. As ten miles constitutes a railroad of which the state railroad commission takes cognizance, it will be seen that the Sparks and Moultrie road will entitle General Manager Amoruso to take a seat with President Scott and President Coker. When he goes a step further and starts to connect several disjointed lines for the purpose of creating a new trunk line he may cause the railroad map to be reconstructed so as to have his line distinguished by red ink. Moultrie is also receiving benefit from another source, a lumber railroad from Pidcock, on the Plant system, being now headed for Albany, a distance of thirty miles, opening up another fertile strip of country. One of the first results of this boom in Moultrie has been the establishment of six barbers. There are better evidences of progress, however, in the establishment of a new public school with 170 pupils; the sinking of an artesian well, as one means of counteracting the barbers, and other public works.

Hon. Wheeler Norman, now member of the legislature from Colquitt, as well as his father, Hon. Bryan Norman, formerly a representative, are heavy owners of sheep. A bank recently organized gives to Moultrie a cosmopolitan air which it did not previously have.

But to come back to the question with which this letter began: What progress of permanent character has been reached?

The durability of the soil must be taken into account. In a recent report issued from the state agricultural department there is a reference to the pine barrens which must form an important part of any investigation. This region is described as consisting of the counties of Tattnall, Montgomery, Emanuel, Telfair, Appling, Coffee, Effingham, Bulloch, Johnson, Laurens, Wilcox, Irwin, Berrien, Lowndes, Pierce, Wayne, McIntosh, Liberty, Bryan, Jefferson, Washington, Dodge, Ware and Clinch, in several of which, however, there are exceptional areas. The soil is usually fine and sandy, with a yellow sandy subsoil.

"These sandy soils," says the report, "while producing a very good crop of cotton when new and fresh, very soon wear out, and without the aid of fertilizers their cultivation is not profitable." The fact that fruits have been substituted for cotton and that other crops are always under experiment, while meeting with success at first, will require time for full demonstration and emphasize the care which those having the welfare of the state at heart should take to see that no improper advantage is taken of immigrants by real estate agents, whose sole purpose is to sell lands, regardless of future disappointments.

It is noticeable, however, that several of the most prosperous communities in Georgia are embraced within the area described. Lowndes county is one of the richest in the state, with Valdosta as its county seat. It is the great center of the long staple cotton region, and has withstood the test of time, which is one of the points at issue. Tifton is the center of another area which has answered well, and where the newcomers seem to be meeting with all reasonable success. Washington county is one of the oldest in the state, having contributed regularly to the public wealth and is filled with prosperous farms.

After all the greatest difficulty in settling these lands hitherto has been the impossibility of getting neighbors. Where the county was divided into immense estates there was no room for the small owner and it is only in a county of small land owners that society and companionship can be secured. Some years ago Professor White, of the State University, in advocating the village system, made a suggestion which is now being carried out in another form. The village system contemplated the partition of the lands so that all would have a common center which would bring the homes together and make the isolation of individuals needless of country life could be removed. Churches and schools would cement this center, so as to make the county a succession of village homes. The idea was a good one and worthy of trial. The coming hither of a large number of immigrants buying in smaller lots so that their houses are in sight of each other accomplishes the same results and marks the beginning of an era to divide up the large holdings and transform the country from being a land of large plantations into a land of homes.

Cure Tobacco Habit for 25¢.

Acknowledged your druggist for Sun Quinine. It's a chewing sugar for the tobacco habit. He stores normal action to the heart, stomach, kidneys and sexual organs. Booklet free. Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. Enclosed just tuse

**PASSENGER MEN
ARRANGE DETAILS**

Continued from Fifth Page.

Point and Western of Alabama, Joseph Richardson, former commissioner.

"The following executive board will serve for the ensuing year: H. Walters, president, Atlantic Coast Line; E. C. Spalding, vice president Atlanta; Geo. C. Smith, president Northern Railway; C. Point, president W. W. Finch, vice president Southern Railway;

G. R. Knott, vice president Louisville and Nashville railroad; W. H. Mann, plant system; N. S. Pennington, traffic manager Florida Central and Peninsula railroad; William Cleckley Shaw, vice president Georgia and Florida railway; J. R. Farren, vice president of the East Coast railway; H. H. Tift, president Tifton and Northeastern railroad; Cedil Gabbett, vice president Georgia and Alabama railroad; John M. Eggers, vice president Central of Georgia; W. C. Bush, president Mobile and Birmingham railroad; J. R. Wood, general passenger agent Pennsylvania railroad.

"The association concluded its work this afternoon and the members left for home. A number of them copied an invitation of Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Southern railroad to visit Virginia Beach tomorrow. The Southern Freight Association meets here tomorrow to conclude an organization similar to that of today on passenger traffic."

Resuming the subject with Major Pelham,

TECH'S BURGLAR CAUGHT AT LAST

George Harris, a former janitor, victimized the students many months.

RAIDED THE ROOMS AT NIGHT

He was caught with a wagon load of goods in his possession.

HE HAD THE KEYS TO THE BUILDING

A City Detective Made a Good Catch. Stolen Goods Turned Over to the Happy Students.

Judge Lumpkin Yesterday Appointed Mr. Leonard W. Brown Receiver of Rogers Company.

The story of love, courtship, disappointment and separation was told in the superior court yesterday morning by Mrs. L. Coolidge, who testified against her husband in a divorce suit which she brought several weeks ago through her attorneys, Upshaw & Robinson.

The jury granted her a total divorce upon the strength of the allegations contained in the petition and the evidence delivered by her upon the witness stand.

Mrs. Coolidge is a woman of handsome appearance. She was dressed elegantly yesterday in court and she told her story in a straightforward manner. She testified that she had been married twice. Her first husband was Mr. R. K. Bally. As a result of the first union two children were born and when Mrs. Coolidge married Frank Coolidge she was a widow and her two daughters were thirteen and ten years of age. Mrs. Coolidge married Frank Coolidge in August, 1888, but, as she stated yesterday, the second marriage was not happy and after mature deliberation she decided to seek a legal separation, as she had been convinced that she and her husband could not live happily together as man and wife.

The petition filed by the wife showed that her husband had abused her and that he had not accorded to her the love and proper conduct which she expected, and this due to his汇报 obligations. She declared in the petition that she had intercepted letters and pictures from abandoned women which indicated that her husband had been trying to win her to his marriage vows. These declarations were, however, withdrawn when the case was reached and the judge ruled that the original suit was filed.

Mrs. Coolidge showed in her affidavit that her husband had abused her and that he had not accorded to her the love and proper conduct which she expected, and this due to his汇报 obligations.

The defense attorney called to the city detective bureau, an Captain Slaughter detailed Detective J. B. Harris to work on the case. It did not take the officer long to discover that the thief who had got in his work on the inside was the same person who was playing the role of a burglar.

Evidence against the negro Harris became cumulative, and he was arrested yesterday morning, and a large lot of the goods which had been stolen from the students recovered. Keys to the students' dormitory were found in his pockets.

Mr. Leonard W. Brown, of this city, was named as the officer of the corps who had received the money and had been paid \$1000. Leonard W. Brown, of this city, was named as the officer of the corps who had received the money and had been paid \$1000.

Professor J. B. Wood called at the police station yesterday morning and after identifying the goods, gave a receipt and carried them back to the overjoyed owners.

The catch by the detective was considered one of the best that had been made in the city in a long time. Detective Brown, and Mr. Harris has been extended a vote of thanks by the students of the Theological school.

BANK WILL PAY DEPOSITORS.

Second Payment Will Be Made Saturday by the Merchants' Bank.

The receivers of the Merchants' bank will make a second payment to depositors on Saturday.

Having previously paid 20 per cent the receivers are now ready to make the second payment as per the agreement which was reached with the officers and stockholders of the bank. The 10 per cent payment which is to be made tomorrow will amount to about \$33,000.

The receivers have met with much difficulty in getting the names and the entire amount necessary for this payment has been in bank for several days. The bank will have every appearance of being regularly open to customers as if nothing had happened. The paying teller will hand out the amounts due under the contract shown by the receivers' certificates.

FUNERAL OF DR. HOLLIDAY.

Services Were Conducted from His Residence Yesterday Afternoon.

The services of the late Dr. John S. Holliday, Sr., were tenderly laid to rest yesterday afternoon in Westview cemetery.

The funeral services were conducted from his late residence on Forrest avenue and a large number of friends paid tribute to the generous heart and noble life which had ended Dr. Holliday to everyone who knew him.

The services were conducted by Dr. John B. Robins and Dr. Walker Lewis. Dr. Holliday had been a member of the Methodist church since his early childhood and he had always been actively engaged in church work. The floral decorations were especially beautiful. A long procession followed the casket to the cemetery.

KNIFE SETS FREE A CHILD'S MIND

Continued from Fifth Page.

growth will be a gradual process and it will be six months at least before any perceptible change for the better can be noted. Dr. Pinckney is very sanguine for his little patient. He sees no reason why her brain should not expand and take on its natural growth, which hitherto has been hindered by the pressure of the skull.

Atlanta physicians have been aroused into deep interest over the case and the scientific world waits with anxious solicitude.

But down at 41 Chatleberry street, where they love little Emily devotedly, they watch with distressing anxiety for the light that will tell of the birth of reason and the thrill of thought that belong to the healthy mind. With anxious eye, oftentimes dimmed with tears, the devoted mother scans the pathetic little face to see the first dawning of mental activity. It is an anxious, prayerful vigil and for a year they will watch little Emily, waking and sleeping, to see the breaking of intellectual light.

"We hope she is getting better," said Miss Lowe, "Auntie" yesterday. "Oh, we hope so! But we can't tell. It will take a long time. We will have to wait. We all love her so." She put away the brown locks of the little girl, which she was showing. "She was always such a tender, loving little thing."

Little Emily loves them all with a touchings clinging, child-like love, but she will never know until her mind has grown how anxiously they pray that she may get well and that her mind may be as bright as her face.

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